

# Roosevelt Breaking Old Guard Line

## TEUTONS SHIFT ATTACK; GAIN AT DOUAUMONT

## French First Line Trenches Penetrated East of Meuse.

## AUSTRIANS JOIN IN VERDUN FIGHT

## Berlin Admits Losing Foothold Southeast of Dead Man Hill.

London, June 1.—Once more the German assault on Verdun has shifted. Forced back at Hill 304, on the left bank of the Meuse, by the spirited counter thrusts of Joffre's troops, the Crown Prince's masses have resumed the onslaught around Fort Douaumont, on the right bank of the river.

For this new attempt to crash through the French lines the Germans have concentrated huge numbers. To the Kaiser's men, who for more than 100 days have been sacrificed in huge numbers, have been added several thousand Austrian troops. In spite of the offensive against Italy, the Kaiser has insisted that his ally divide his effectiveness to help crumple the Verdun defenses. That alone seems to argue the German determination to carry this gigantic operation to success.

All day the Teutons attacked the French positions from the Thiaumont farm, southwest of Douaumont, as far as Vaux, representing a front of about two miles. After many furious efforts had been beaten back by the defenders the French trenches of the first line between Fort Douaumont and Vaux were penetrated. Paris, admitting this loss, says that everywhere else the assaults were hurled back with heavy losses.

Why the Attack Shifted.

The attacks on the left bank of the Meuse were aimed at clearing the positions from which French enfilading fire prevented the Germans from advancing on the right bank of the river. With the capture of Cumieres and the positions around Hill 304 and Dead Man Hill, the German commanders apparently concluded that this had been accomplished and that the time had come for the resumption of frontal assaults on Verdun. That seems to be the significance of the shifting of the attack to the right bank.

Meanwhile the French, who hold on Dead Man Hill was imperilled, are fighting valiantly to put themselves back on the surrounding slopes. Berlin admits that southeast of the height the enemy obtained a foothold in German first line trenches over a 400-meter front. This counter drive may in turn imperil the new German effort to force a path through to Vaux.

"On the left bank of the Meuse," says today's official bulletin, issued in Paris, "the bombardment continued with great violence last night in all the territory around Dead Man Hill. A determined German attack delivered yesterday evening at 8 o'clock against our positions upon the eastern slopes of the hill was completely repulsed by our fire.

Attack Near Vaux.

"After a very violent artillery preparation the enemy attacked our positions between the Thiaumont Farm as far as Vaux. After several fruitless assaults the enemy succeeded in penetrating our trenches of the first line between Fort Douaumont and Vaux Pond. Everywhere else the German attacks were broken by the fire of our machine guns, which caused heavy losses to the enemy."

"The French brought forward considerable forces on the left bank of the Meuse last evening," says the Berlin official, "for an attack on Dead Man Hill and Les Caurettes. Southeast of Dead Man Hill the French obtained a foothold in our first line trenches over an extent of 400 meters. Otherwise their repeated assaults were repulsed with the heaviest losses."

All day Wednesday and all night the concentrated German artillery, estimated at fifty batteries of all calibers, six-inch guns predominating, pounded the French trenches. Anticipating the attack, to which the bombardment was an obvious prelude, the French command massed reserves, well provided with machine guns, at convenient points in the shell-swept front trenches to stave off the first onslaught.

As soon as the infantry attack developed the reserves rushed forward and established themselves in the wrecked trenches and the holes made by the shells. Wave on wave of Germans dashed forward, only to melt before the fire of the machine guns. The tide of battle ebbed and flowed, but in the afternoon the Germans succeeded in winning back part of the ground captured by the French in the great surprise attack on Douaumont.

## KICK IN HIS PINK TEA RIVAL OF DRY MARTINI

### Hotel Man's License Was Revoked Two Years Ago.

There are two widely different kinds of pink tea. Magistrate Cornell learned yesterday in West Side court:

Grade A—The kind the housewife pays a quarter a cup for on Fifth Avenue.

Grade B—The kind John Stafford, onetime butler to the late Jay Gould, is said to serve to patrons of the Hotel Albemarle, in West Fifty-fourth Street.

Grade C—Pink tea, detectives testified, has not only a mighty "kick" to it, but has likewise the unmistakable aroma of that beverage beloved of the drinking world and known as a dry Martini. The Albemarle's liquor license was revoked two years ago, and because Stafford, manager of the hotel, wasn't able to convince Magistrate Cornell of the real tea properties of Grade B pink tea he was held in \$1,000 bond.

## M'NULTY'S GOATS OWN FIFTH AVE. A WHILE

### Finally Arrested for Promenading Like Two Prussian Officers.

Two goats broke away from their moorings in James McNulty's lively stable, at 209 East Forty-seventh Street, early yesterday, gravitated to Fifth Avenue and soon found themselves in the midst of the early promenaders.

Had the goats confined themselves to window shopping they might have escaped notice. But after a casual glance at spring styles they began a campaign of sidewalk clearing. Men and women who were not actually butted from the sidewalk were frightened or taken aback by the sudden appearance of McNulty, who feared for his lost goats.

The two animals were strolling in the lobby of the Hotel Newland, at Fifty-ninth Street, when they finally were overtaken and hurried to the East Fifty-first station. There they were lodged in cells along with other evildoers.

## WILSON WILL MARCH IN DEFENCE-PARADE

### Will Lead Flag Day Procession in Washington.

Washington, June 1.—President Wilson will walk at the head of the preparedness parade in this city on Flag Day, June 14, the opening day of the Democratic National Convention. A committee called on him to-day and asked him to review the procession.

"I'll march," was his prompt reply.

Mr. Wilson added that he would strive to give Government employees a full holiday so that they might take part in the parade. He did not wish to close all the Government departments as he will at least authorize heads of departments to grant leave to those who wish to march.

President Wilson will march with the parade from the Peace Monument at the foot of Capitol Hill to the reviewing stand at the Post Office Department, a half mile up Pennsylvania Avenue, where he will leave the ranks and review the procession.

## DROPS HYPHEN TO RUN FOR SEAT IN CONGRESS

### German-American Head Quits to Win Bartholdt Place.

St. Louis, June 1.—Henry A. Kersting, president of the St. Louis branch of the German-American Alliance, to-day filed notice of his candidacy for Congress in the 10th Missouri District. This is the district formerly represented by Richard Bartholdt.

Mr. Kersting, to-day, resigned from the presidency of the German-American Alliance, saying he did not wish to appear to use his office in the alliance to advance his political interests.

## 2 EX-HAMBURG LINERS BOUGHT BY ENGLAND

### Nearly \$1,000,000 Paid for Vessels Sold Recently for \$370,000.

Baltimore, June 1.—The Atlantic Fruit Company, of which Baltimore is a principal port of call, has sold its steamers Sarnia and Siberia for \$1,000,000 to interests identified with the British government.

The Sarnia is now at New York, and the Siberia on its way to that port. A certified check for \$557,000 was paid over to the company for the Sarnia, and the agreement calls for a sum almost as great for the Siberia.

The two steamers formerly were owned by the Hamburg-American Line, and were sold to the Atlantic Fruit Company since the war began for \$270,000. They are about 2,400 tons each.

## AVIATORS KILL 18 IN BAR-LE-DUC

### Poincare's Birthplace Raided—Women and Children Victims.

Paris, June 1.—"Several bombs," says the official War Office bulletin issued to-night, "were dropped by a group of German aeroplanes this afternoon on the open town of Bar-le-Duc. Eighteen of the civilian population were killed, of whom two were women and four children. Twenty-five persons were wounded, among whom were six women and eleven children."

Bar-le-Duc is twenty-nine miles southwest of Verdun and has a population in peace times of 16,000. It is noted as the birthplace of President Poincare.

## GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER—ADL

the case of six glass stopped bottles—ADL.

## ARMY TO STAY IN MEXICO DESPITE NOTE

### Carranza's Threat of Armed Action Fails to Alter Policy.

## LATIN-AMERICA WITH FIRST CHIEF

### Copies of Protest Distributed Among Embassies "to Gain Sympathy."

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 1.—The American forces will not be withdrawn from Mexico in response to Carranza's demand. General Pershing will stay until the Carranza government has demonstrated its ability to police its side of the border, it was announced officially to-day. This programme will be adhered to whether or not armed resistance is offered.

President Wilson was irritated by the tone of the Carranza note, and particularly by the charge that he was maintaining the expedition in Mexico for political reasons. Administration officials regard this observation as entirely uncalled for and highly undiplomatic.

At the same time they stated confidently that Carranza's attitude was dictated by the political situation in Mexico and that, therefore, the danger of an armed conflict was remote.

Statements Declared False.

The facts stated in Carranza's note were declared to be false for the most part, especially with regard to General Scott's interview with Obregon. The administration denies that General Scott told Obregon there would be no more expeditions into Mexico, and that he said the elimination of the Villa bands had been accomplished and the purpose of the Pershing expedition fulfilled.

It is not denied, however, that the Langhorne-Sibley expedition was undertaken without a shadow of legality, as the Carranza note charges. Neither is it denied that the administration has alleged false reasons for withholding shipments of arms to the Carranza forces.

Administration officials admit that the President has been placed in an embarrassing position. Carranza's charges, they grant, appear to call for refutation, but many officials think that President Wilson would do better to pass them unnoticed, for the present at least. The President himself is not yet decided between silence and sending a sharp note rebuking Carranza's Suseptious.

One of the paragraphs in the Carranza note that stung the deepest was the reference to the attitude of Latin America, which was represented as suspicious of the President's motives in Mexico. It was a direct slap at the President's statement of good faith toward Latin America, and, in view of the President's recent proposal to negotiate a convention to guarantee the sovereignty of every American state, was particularly annoying.

The Tribune learned to-day that the attitude of Latin America was exactly as Carranza represented it. The countries of South America believe that President Wilson's present policy toward Mexico is directly at variance with his public protestations, and that the attitude he adopts toward Carranza's protest will prove or refute the charge.

Possible exceptions to this sentiment are Chili and Guatemala, particularly the latter, whose President has reason to desire the overthrow of the Carranza government. The other countries were opposed to the Mexican venture from the start, particularly so after it was made clear that the American troops entered Mexico and remained there in defiance of the Carranza government.

Certain administration officials who recently toured South America with the International High Commission circulated the report on their return that Latin America would back President Wilson in any step he might think necessary in Mexico, even to out-and-out intervention. This report was promptly denied by prominent Latin-Americans here, and disinterested inquiries in South American capitals later proved that they were right and the overzealous administration defenders wrong. Latin America would regard intervention at this time as a deliberately planned aggression, designed by President Wilson to cover up the weakness of his Mexican policy.

The case for Carranza as against President Wilson, where it is summed up by a Latin-American for The Tribune to-day:

General Carranza, whether correct as to facts or not, has made the only public declaration of the situation that is consistent and comprehensible.

Both of his notes to the American government have had a ring of frankness and sincerity, and if they are not a fair statement of the situation the liberally governed should say so. Its silence gives credence to the current opinion that Carranza's arguments are unanswerable.

Consider Pledge Violated.

President Wilson went into Mexico for a strictly military purpose—the pursuit of Villa and the dispersal of his bands. It is now admitted, even by administration officials, that the expedition gradually is withdrawing to Colonia Dublan, where it will encamp and wait for Carranza to clean up the bandits. This new purpose is not militarily sound.

## American Flag Burned by Bouck White's Flock

### Citizen, Native Born, Gives Old Glory to Flames of "Melting Pot" After Wild Night in Church of Social Revolution's Back Yard.

To the tune of the "Marseillaise," in the mellow glow of strings of Japanese lanterns, Bouck White's congregation at the Church of the Social Revolution, 125 West 123d Street, formally and publicly burned the American flag last night.

With trial for flag insult hanging over him to-day, Bouck White had arranged the flag-burning celebration as a preliminary to facing the law in the Criminal Courts this morning. White recently drew a cartoon in colors, showing the banner of the Industrial Revolution floating over Old Glory.

The burning of the flag came as the climax to an evening of threats against "capitalists," of anarchistic speeches and internationalist celebrations.

Out into the backyard of the Church of the Social Revolution fled the big crowd of worshippers. Led by Bouck White the crowd lined up in a hollow square.

Overhead hung festive lanterns. On the fire escapes and roofs of surrounding apartment houses the audience squatted or stood. In the center of the yard stood a huge metal pot on a tripod. Beneath the pot a fire burned. Within the pot from time to time flames shot up.

Then the flag-burning ceremony began. Represented in it was one person each from the following countries: England, Germany, Russia, Greece, Italy, Japan, Rumania and the United States.

The Englishman advanced to the melting pot, carrying a silk Union Jack.

He dropped it into the pot, where by a strange chemical process it did not melt, but burned.

The German followed; then the Russian advanced and delivered an incantation.

"I," he said, "Louis Cherhoff, native of Russia, cast my native flag into the melting pot. Ye who led the Black Hundreds, ye whose bayonets are forcing the people into bloody war, I cast ye aside and declare myself to stand for humanity and the brotherhood of man."

He dropped the flag into the pot.

Then the Italian, the Japanese and the Greek followed. When the woman from Rumania stepped forward the audience began to applaud. Then came the American. His name was Albert Hinkle, and he disappeared quickly after his act. Hinkle stood before the melting pot and said:

"I, Alfred Hinkle, a native of America, cast my flag into the melting pot and declare my allegiance to internationalism."

A few small boys hissed from the fire escapes, but there was no further disturbance.

Bouck White said: "We yield to none in allegiance to the splendor that has come to our flag in history, but we feel the time has come for the nation to yield to a higher flag, that of world brotherhood."

The Rev. Dr. Johnson ejected from Trinity Episcopal Church, in Newark, and Bouck White preached sermons earlier in the evening. Both devoted themselves to abstractions. Dr. Johnson said of the flag-burning incident: "I turned my back on it and left the place rather than witness what I saw was coming. It was a most damnable business."

## WAITE, NO. 67,281, IN DEATH HOUSE

### Goes to Prison Shackled to Highwayman—Thanks Judge After Sentence.

With a smile on his face—the same engaging smile that will go down in the annals of criminology as the chief feature of his trial—Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, sentenced to die in the electric chair during the week of July 10, entered the death house at Sing Sing yesterday afternoon.

Handcuffed to Leo James, sentenced to three and a half years for highway robbery, Dr. Waite arrived at the prison in a taxicab at 1:15 o'clock. With Deputy Sheriff Thomas F. Burke and George F. Spellman, a guard, the two prisoners travelled from New York in the smoking car, its doors locked and its shades drawn. Brought from the Tombs in a patrol wagon, the Sheriff led them through the baggage entrance of the station, but word of Waite's coming had preceded him, and a large crowd pressed around him as he walked briskly along the platform. The more curious surrounded the smoker and endeavored to catch a glimpse of the young dentist by peering under the lowered curtains of the windows.

Becomes No. 67,281.

Inhaling deeply the fresh air from which he has been exiled for so long and which he may never breathe again, Dr. Waite seemed to enjoy the motor ride from the station to the prison. Removing the new straw hat his brother Frank had purchased for him, he let his hair blow in the wind. As the machine drew up before the main door of the prison, he arose, hurriedly put on the hat with his free left hand, and stooped to pick up his suitcase. Without waiting, James stepped from the car, dragging Waite after him.

Quickly the pair was taken to the office. The formal questions answered and set down, Dr. Waite came out into the hall, guarded but without handcuffs, and still carrying his suitcase. As he turned to descend the stairs into the cell block.

With these exceptions the vote was on strictly party lines, Democrats voting to confirm and Republicans against confirmation. Senators Clarke, of Arkansas; Sherman, of Illinois, and McLean, of Connecticut, were absent without pairs.

Of the New York Senators O'Gorman voted to confirm, while Wadsworth was paired against confirmation with Senator Johnson, of Maine.

Senator Newlands said later, in explanation of his vote against confirmation:

"I have a high admiration for Mr. Brandeis as a publicist and propagandist of distinction. I do not regard him as a man of judicial temperament, and for that reason I voted against his confirmation."

The name of Brandeis was sent to the Senate by President Wilson on January 28. Not for years has an ap-

## MURPHY AIDS T.R. IN JERSEY, FEUD ENDED

### G. O. P. Leader's Trip to Chicago Delayed to Greet Colonel.

## NEWARK CHEERS BY THOUSANDS

### Roosevelt for Tariff to Avert Disaster—Raps Stay-at-Homes.

Ex-Governor Franklin Murphy, Republican National Committeeman from New Jersey, who, in four years had not spoken to Colonel Roosevelt or of him except in terms of denunciation, last night made his peace with the Colonel.

To meet Colonel Roosevelt on his visit to the industrial exposition with which Newark is celebrating its 250th anniversary, ex-Governor Murphy cancelled arrangements he had made for going to Chicago early in the week to attend the opening sessions of the National Committee. Whether or not his meeting with the Colonel will have any effect on his action there is known only to himself. Men high in the Republican politics of New Jersey declared, however, that the meeting was the most significant thing that had occurred in the politics of the state since the Progressive element in the party began giving battle to the old line leaders years ago.

Senator Everett Colby, the leader in that movement, was one of those who held to that view.

Reconciliation a Big Event.

"It means more than anything else that could have happened in New Jersey," he declared, while the ex-Governor and the former President joked and laughed at the dinner given in the latter's honor at the Robert Treat Hotel by the committee in charge of the exposition.

The nearest approach that Mr. Murphy gave to expressing an opinion was at the exposition where, because of the peculiar arrangement of the hall, Colonel Roosevelt was obliged to speak first from one side of the grandstand and then from another.

"It's a good man that can make four speeches at once," he remarked.

"The sort of a candidate you need this year," it was suggested.

"Yes," he replied, "I think so."

The reconciliation with the New Jersey leader was outwardly at least most complete. Mr. Murphy headed the reception committee that met the Colonel at the Market Street Station on his arrival from his triumphs in Kansas City and St. Louis. He was most assiduous in his attentions to him at the hotel, where Colonel Roosevelt renewed his acquaintance with Mrs. William B. Kinney, Mr. Murphy's daughter.

His attentions were marked again at the exposition hall, where, as he handed him an American flag, with which he waved his response to the cheers of the 10,000 there, gathered to greet him; and the Jersey leader was the last to shake the Colonel's hand when he started to motor to his Oyster Bay home.

Colgate Wears T. R. Button.

The Murphy incident was but one of many in Newark. During the dinner at the hotel, Austin Colgate, who is the organization candidate for Governor, entered the dining hall wearing a Roosevelt button, and was escorted to the head table, where he met the Colonel. Again the Colonel was interrupted, this time by a call to the lobby where ex-Governor Franklin Fort, as the head of a branch of the Roosevelt Republican committee, founded by George Von L. Meyer, greeted him in behalf of New Jersey and pledged him the support of the Republicans of the state.

Others in the group were General Bing Spencer, ex-Senator William J. Bradley, of Camden; Mayor Clarence E. F. Hetrick, of Asbury; State Tax Commissioner Frank P. Jess, of Camden; Major William A. Lord, a delegate-at-large to the national convention; General S. V. Murray, of Paterson; Assistant Attorney General Nelson B. Gaskill, of Borden D. Whiting, of East Orange, and William A. Mott, prosecutor of Essex County.

To the diners Mayor Raymond, proposing a toast to Colonel Roosevelt, described him "as an American who never pussy foots and recognizes weasel words when he sees them."

Replying briefly, Colonel Roosevelt thanked Newark for his reception and explained that he would not be able to speak at Weequahic Park, where a second address had been scheduled for him, on the ground that after "a maddeningly lively four days" he needed some rest.

Crowds Cheer Ex-President.

By this time Military Park, facing the hotel, and Broad Street, just beyond, was filled from curb to curb by a crowd that had been cheering itself hoarse from the time of the Colonel's arrival. It let out several more links when the Colonel appeared with ex-Governor Murphy; thence to the 1st Regiment Armory, two miles away.

## ROOSEVELT GAINS FAVOR IN BETTING

Chicago, June 1.—Odds in the betting on Theodore Roosevelt have changed from 5 to 1 against Roosevelt several weeks ago to even money that he will be the Republican nominee.

St. Louis, June 1.—Even money is offered to-day that Roosevelt will be the Republican nominee, a change from 2 to 1 against Roosevelt in the last few days.

Denver, June 1.—Odds of 10 to 1 that Roosevelt will be the next President are posted here.

A bet of \$10,000 at even money was reported to have been made yesterday at the Vanderbilt Hotel that Colonel Roosevelt would be nominated at the Republican convention.

## 16 VOTES LOST TO HUGHES CAUSE

### Georgia Contest Won by Delegation Favorable to Root.

Chicago, June 1.—Sixteen prospective votes for Justice Charles E. Hughes in the Republican convention went by the board to-day when the national committee voted to seat the Henry S. Jackson delegation, of Georgia. The action was taken after a lively contest which lasted more than six hours, and in which it was necessary to determine the personnel of the Georgia state committee.

A delegation representing the Walter H. Johnson wing of the party in Georgia fought a stubborn battle. Each delegation came to Chicago unprepared, but it was generally understood that the Johnson delegation was prepared to support Hughes, while the Jackson delegates were friendly to Root, with John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, as second choice.

Disposes of Alabama Cases.

Previous to the consideration of the Georgia case the committee disposed of seven contests in Alabama, six regular delegates-at-large being seated, while a protesting delegate from the 9th Congress District was returned a winner.

The question involved in the contest was one of control of the state organization. The Johnson and Jackson factions were together four years ago and formed the Taft delegation, which was seated after a contest. When the state central committee met this year to issue a call for a state convention, there came sharp disagreement over the place of holding the convention and the delegation was divided, each holding a meeting and issuing a call for a convention. Both state conventions were held, and each was claimed as called by a majority of the state central committee.

Will Rush Contests.

The determination of the committee to dispose of the rest of the 62 contests early was shown when it was voted to start to-morrow's session at 9 o'clock and continue without recess, as was done to-day.

The Louisiana contest, involving twelve delegates, will be the first taken up to-morrow, and this will be followed by the contests from Mississippi, Missouri and North Carolina in the order named.

Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines protested against their delegates being denied votes while Alaska and the District of Columbia were given full representation. The committee decided to place their delegates on the temporary roll with the recommendation that they be given votes.

Closed Hearings Defeated.

Supporters of Roosevelt and Hughes were jubilant to-night over the defeat of the attempt made by certain members of the Republican National Committee to have the contests over delegates heard by sub-committees instead of by the full committee, which always has decided these disputes.

When Chairman C. D. Hilles suggested that sub-committees be named to go over the documents in the contests, so that the full committee would waste no time considering trivial disputes, the Roosevelt and Hughes supporters averted a possible plot to have the contests considered in secret, and they vigorously protested.

Senator Reed Smoot, national committeeman from Utah, a Hughes supporter, led the fight against the plan and succeeded in having the motion voted down. Roosevelt and Hughes forces in the committee joined hands to defeat the plan and claimed an important victory in the first scrimmage with the organization.

Chairman Hilles and managers of the "favorite son" candidates professed to see no significance in the action, and insisted that the only purpose of the appointment of sub-committees was to expedite the hearings.

The committee voted to place on the temporary roll of the convention the names of two delegates each from Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines with the recommendation that they be permitted to vote.

## "ALLIES" TURN GUNS ON T. R. AS STRONG MAN

### Hughes Men Retreat Under Justice's 1915 Letter.

## TALK OF COLONEL AND FAIRBANKS

### Progressives Consider Plan to Name Slate That Won in 1904.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Chicago, June 1.—Roosevelt and Fairbanks, with Root for Secretary of State and Burton for Secretary of the Treasury, the Roosevelt platform, all old scores forgotten and the Republican party starting again from where it was in 1904—that is the programme talked of to-day among the inside leaders on both sides, and meeting much favor.

Since the Roosevelt boom began its sudden sweep a few weeks ago there has been a growing feeling among some of the "old guard" leaders that the nomination of the Colonel lay in the path of wisdom, but they have hesitated for fear old scores would be remembered after the inauguration. They have been seeking a plan by which it would be possible really to unite the party. The programme outlined was offered to-day as a result of their cogitations.

Roosevelt Men Weigh Plan.

It was turned down by the Roosevelt men. They would not comment on it directly, but they have taken it under consideration. Some of the friends of the Colonel pointed out that it was far from impossible, and recalled his skill in picking the best men for official places and his freedom from personal considerations in his choices.

The men named, it is admitted, are highly qualified for the place suggested. In line with this plan was the announcement by Mr. Perkins that the Progressive leaders would avoid forming an issue and would make every effort to cooperate with the Republicans.

"There is no denying the fact that many of our delegates are in favor of nominating Roosevelt without waiting," said Mr. Perkins. "Just what will be done no one can tell at this time. Personally, I am in favor of waiting until we see the temper and atmosphere of the Republican convention before making a nomination. I stand by the statement issued by the Progressive National Committee last January. I am here in a spirit of conciliation and hoping that the Republicans may nominate a candidate and adopt a platform that we can endorse. I think we should confer with the Republican leaders in an effort to reach a satisfactory agreement. I have talked to none of the Republican leaders, but I expect to before we get through."

Fairbanks Men Willing.

In the case of Fairbanks there is even more than talk to the plan. The Indiana delegation has been sounded, and a majority of them are ready to back the 1904 ticket again. That ticket won the greatest Republican victory on record, and would to-day, as it did then, represent both branches of the party. It is not believed that the Colonel would object to making another race with his old running mate. Their relations were cordial throughout the administration, and Fairbanks has never been one of the active enemies of the Colonel.

In the case of Root for Secretary of State, the suitability of the choice is universally admitted. His record while in office under Roosevelt, his great abilities, his familiarity with world politics and diplomacy, and his peculiarly cordial relations with the Latin-American republics recommend him to both factions. The business interests are particularly anxious to have an administration which will protect them from troubles following the close of the war, and the opening of new markets will play almost as important a part in this as will the tariff commission.

In this Mr. Root is peculiarly satisfactory. The greatest market in sight is the South American, and in the policies he carried out under Roosevelt Mr. Root established relations far more cordial than any that have existed since. The Latin-American diplomats in Washington have become increasingly distrustful of President Wilson's policy, and Mr. Root would be the man, above all others, to restore good relations and open the markets.

In the case of Burton there has also been more than talk. Many of the Ohio delegates would be willing to agree to such a programme. Mr. Burton's fitness for the place is also admitted. His best work in Congress was

### Strictly Legal

Mary Murphy lives in a rather grim tenement. Toil and a withered hope have broken her, though the Wiechers who got her money are sleek with fat living. But it's all strictly legal.

Samuel Hopkins Adams goes quite beyond the ordinary scope of The Tribune Bureau of Investigations in his story next Sunday. It is the sort of story O. Henry might have written. But it's true—and it's strictly legal. It is a story worth reading and it comes with a Sunday newspaper worth having. So tell your newsdealer to-day to deliver your copy.

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